L3: Entry 3 of 15 File: USPT Apr 10, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6215776 B1
TITLE: Satellite communication system

Detailed Description Text (10):
The satellite 12 (FIG. 1) in communication with a source gateway 24 in a static cell 38 determines the optimal payload length 88 (FIG. 4) for transmitting a data stream through the satellite communication system 10. The gateway 24 segments the communication stream into packets 70 of the optimal length. The optimal payload length 88 is based on dynamic communication factors in the satellite communication system 10. These factors include link error rate, quality of service, priority, cost of service, and the number of available links.

L3: Entry 9 of 15 File: JPAB Dec 3, 1987

PUB-NO: JP362278834A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 62278834 A
TITLE: DATA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

PUBN-DATE: December 3, 1987

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
KUDO, SHOZO	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
RICOH CO LTD	

APPL-NO: JP61121244
APPL-DATE: May 28, 1986

US-CL-CURRENT: 370/510; 370/FOR.174
INT-CL (IPC): H04L 1/00; H04L 1/16

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To improve transmitting efficiency by transmitting the transmission data composed of plural data frames, and when the transmittion error occurs, discriminating a transmission line defect based upon the receiving condition of a demodulator and controlling the number of pieces of the data frame.

CONSTITUTION: A receiving data analyzing part 23 in a communicating control part 20 of a receiver RX detects that an error occurs at reception data based upon a cyclic redundancy check code CRC. A transmitter TX transmits an (n) number of the data frame continuously as one time of the transmission data, and frame number data to show the number of pieces of the frame to be transmitted are included in the first frame. When the transmission of the first data is completed, a response signal to set the occurring condition and error power data for the frame of the then reception error is responded from the receiving device RX to the transmitter TX. When the data error due to the dynamic factor occurs, the transmitter TX decreases the above-mentioned number of the frame. When it is responded that all data frames are received without an error at the prescribed number of times or above, the transmitter TX increases the number of the data frame.

L14: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT Apr 27, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5897608 A
TITLE: Compensating apparatus and method for signal processing circuit

Detailed Description Text (11):
The SAT circuit section 140 includes a broadcasting satellite/communication satellite (BS/CS) tuner 141 having a bandwidth of 24 MHz and connected to the output of RF ATT 110, and a direct current amplifier (DC AMP) 142 for amplifying a detected output from the tuner 141. The output of the amplifier 142 is similarly connected to an input (logarithmic input) of ADC 312 in the CPU 300. The CPU 300 applies RF ATT 110 with an attenuation specifying signal such that the output of the amplifier 142 falls within a range of 0-30 dB. The CPU 300 also supplies the tuner 141 with a signal for specifying a tuning frequency.

Detailed Description Text (14):
FIG. 3 is a table listing conditions and factors or parameters which may cause level errors in respective circuits in the TV circuit system. As illustrated, in the embodiment, RF ATT 110 has two factors or parameters as the dynamic circuit condition which are frequency and attenuation during operation. The tuner 121 in turn has temperature as a factor or parameter of the circuit environmental condition, frequency as a factor or parameter of the dynamic circuit condition, and conversion gain as a factor or parameter of the static circuit condition. It should be noted that the conversion gain may cause a level error due to variations of elements used in the tuner 121. FIGS. 4-11 show the temperature versus gain characteristics of the tuner 121 in frequency bands from the VHF (L) band to the VHF (S) band, and in the UHF band, respectively. As will be understood from the graphs, the characteristics exhibit complicated changes. IF ATT 122, which employs a pin attenuator as mentioned above, presents larger temperature dependent errors in attenuations as the attenuations are larger. The converter (CONVERTER) 123, BPF 124 and peak detector 126 only have a respective factor or parameter of the static circuit condition, i.e., conversion gain, insertion loss, and detection linearity which may cause level errors due to variations of used elements associated with the respective circuits. IF AMP 125 has gain as a factor or parameter of the static circuit condition and temperature as a factor or parameter of the circuit environmental condition. The entire TV system including RF ATT 110 and TV circuit section 120 has total gain as a factor or parameter of the static circuit condition.

L19: Entry 14 of 18 File: USPT Apr 25, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5410272 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: RF amplifier signal-level control, and radio transmitter equipped therewith

Detailed Description Text (18):

By means of the constancy error value AE determined in the respective last time interval T2[k], the processor-controlled digital circuit CC corrects the constant desired-level value for the corresponding time interval T2[k+1] in the next frame to form a constancy control value. The latter is stored in a frame memory FMEM which forms part of the working memory MEM. Within the static segments in the next frame, the attenuator ATN is controlled by means of the corresponding constancy control values which are stored in the frame memory for the duration of one frame each. In this description, the constancy control value for a static segment represents the equal digital values (e.g., 27 digital values) required to control the digital-to-analog converter. The respective second segment AT is characterized by a constancy control value which determines the respective power step to be set from time interval to time interval. The transition from this power step to the next takes place in the first segment GT. The control values for this transient signal-level characteristic are calculated by means of the constancy control values for the corresponding power steps and by means of data from the read-only memory TRANS. The data characterize a cos.sup.2 -shaped standard curve and are adapted by weighting factors to the required dynamics of the respective power-step transition, i.e., to the difference of the two constancy control values. The weighted standard-curve data form the control values which characterize this transient signal section, and which will hereinafter be referred to as "dynamics control values".

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END OF SEARCH HISTORY